

Turkish March from The Ruins of Athens, Op. 113

Vivace.

Flauto piccolo. *pp*

Oboi. *pp*

Clarineti in B. *pp*

Fagotti. *pp*

Contrafagotto *pp*

Corni in B. *pp*

Trombe in B. *pp*

Triangolo. *pp*

Piatti e Tamburo grande. *pp*

Violino I. *pp*

Violino II. *pp*

Viola. *pp*

Violoncello. *pp*

Basso. *pp*

The Ruins of Athens (Die Ruinen von Athen), Op. 113

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano. The notation is arranged in multiple staves, with various musical symbols including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The markings "cresc. poco a poco" and "ten." are visible, indicating a gradual increase in volume and a sustained or tenuto performance style. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, suggesting a detailed and expressive piece of music. The page is numbered "12" in the bottom right corner.

This musical score is for the piano piece 'The Ruins of Athens' (Die Ruinen von Athen), Op. 113, by Franz Liszt. The score is written for piano and consists of 12 staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is characterized by its intricate harmonic textures, often using arpeggiated chords and rapid sixteenth-note passages. The notation includes numerous slurs and accents, suggesting a continuous, flowing performance. The score is divided into sections by repeat signs and first/second endings, indicating a complex structure with multiple paths through the music. The overall mood is one of grandeur and historical evocation, typical of Liszt's 'Mazeppa' cycle.

This musical score is a 12-staff piano arrangement of 'The Ruins of Athens' by Franz Liszt, Op. 113. The piece is written in E-flat major and 4/4 time. The notation is distributed across 12 staves, with some staves grouped by a brace on the left. The score is divided into two main sections by a vertical line. The first section (measures 1-16) features a variety of textures, including arpeggiated chords, sixteenth-note runs, and sustained harmonic blocks. The second section (measures 17-32) continues with similar textures, often featuring more complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic contrasts. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'ff' (fortissimo), and articulation like accents and slurs. The overall mood is one of grandeur and historical significance, reflecting the theme of the piece.

A page of musical notation for a piano piece, featuring multiple staves with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The notation includes various musical symbols like notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece is in a minor key, indicated by the key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' at the top left. The dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff). The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The piece is in a minor key, indicated by the key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' at the top left. The dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff). The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

The Ruins of Athens (Die Ruinen von Athen), Op. 113

This musical score is for the piece "The Ruins of Athens" (Die Ruinen von Athen), Op. 113, by Franz Liszt. The score is written for piano and consists of 11 staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is characterized by its complex, rhythmic patterns, particularly in the upper staves, which feature rapid sixteenth-note passages. The lower staves provide a steady, rhythmic foundation. Dynamic markings such as *tr.* (tristezza) and *tr.* (tristezza) are present throughout the score, indicating a somber or melancholic mood. The score is arranged in a traditional format with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a piano (p) marking at the beginning.

The Ruins of Athens (Die Ruinen von Athen), Op. 113

2.

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

dim. poco a poco sempre

The image displays a complex musical score for a piano arrangement of the song "L'Espresso" by Francesco De Gregori. The score is written on 14 staves, organized into four systems of four staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The tempo is marked "Allegretto" and the time signature is 3/4. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score begins with a series of chords and arpeggios, followed by a more melodic section. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ppp* (pianissimissimo). The score is a detailed and intricate piece of music, likely intended for a professional pianist.